

stock on the City of Peking. The two elephants have been brought to the side of the steamer, and when the vessel was being hoisted safely out of the lighter, when its companion left behind began to cast uneasy glances around, and at length actually plunged into the sea. For a few minutes the elephant swam about in the water snorting and spluttering wildly the while, but at length it became evident that he had very exhausted his strength. A Japanese Mr. Chiarini's employment has at this stage impeded on the steamer's back, and having attached a hook to the ring already there, the fugitive was safely hoisted on board the steamer—a process which saved Mr. Chiarini the loss of an animal valued at over \$3,000.

There appears to be some sort of a deadlock in the way of treaty revision between England and Japan. The *Choju Shimbun* says—“The who are anxious to have their rights secured by the English and English Governments have combined and in consequence of the exacting attitude of the two Powers it is hopeless to expect the signing of new Treaties. Our contemporary, however, learns that the claims of the two Governments widely differ. The point of difference with England is that it is to the foreign Jurisdictions while France claims the open seas and parts of the coast.” Other differences indicate that France and England are not in combination.

The *Choju Shimbun* is to be credited, another event has added to the dreadful series of visitations which will make the present year memorable among Japanese. According to our Tokyo contemporary, the coast of Ovari and Miyagi Prefecture near Shigaoka, were visited on the 11th ult. by huge waves, which swept away many houses and caused immense damage. It was on the 13th ult. that the typhoon visited a great part of the main island of Japan, and the waves that wrought destruction at two points on the sea-coast so widely apart were no doubt a part of the storm. The *Hochi Shimbun* also reports that in the evening of the same day heavy rains caused the rivers in Misaki Prefecture to overflow, their banks being broken, and 150 persons lost their lives. In Oguri-Shinden, 23 houses were destroyed, and 600 persons are said to have lost their lives. The *Maijishi* is also on the Ovari gulf. The *Maijishi* has the following later news—“Heavy rains were experienced in the vicinity of Nagasaki, Mikawa province, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and about 8.30 p.m. a large tide was invaded the sea coast. Many embankments were destroyed and the sea soon spread inland. The waves were 10 feet high, and about 150 persons lost their lives. A number of buildings were carried away in various villages and much loss of life ensued. In Oguri-Shinden, 23 houses were swept away and of 99 persons 54 were killed. In Koyabunuma over 40 houses were carried away, and out of 250 persons, 60 are missing. In Ikuhama 120 houses were carried away, and 20 others were crushed, one person being drowned. In Yashidamachi, one person, 350 houses, and over 3,200 persons 423 lost their lives. In Toba-mura, out of 220 houses, and 130 of a population 12 houses were crushed and 44 persons were killed. The total number of bodies recovered was 395, and 250 persons are still missing. Japan: Mori.”

TONQUIN.

We translate the following from the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.—At the time of the occupation the Administration made use of the Chinese go-downs at Haiphong and Tonrane, the property of the *Haiphong* and *Tonrane*, the Company's steamer. The conclusion of peace, the Company made arrangements through diplomatic channels, to have the Godowns known as “*Wanchai*” Hongkong Wharf and Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

This vessel brings on cargo—From Calcutta and Madras, Ex S. S. *Nobis*, transhipped at Colombo. From Trieste, Ex S. S. *Anthonie*, transhipped at Bombay. Consignees wishing to receive their goods at the Wharf are to be advised to sign a receipt for the amount of \$100,000 in four annual instalments of \$25,000, the first instalment to be paid in 1889.

Says our Haiphong contemporary—There is being constructed at Haiphong a house for the Commandant of Marine. The house has been furnished. Do you think the Navy would address itself to the merchants of Tonquin in the matter? Not a bit of it. There are 200 men of the Naval Division in the 2d September of the *Wanchai* where he is instructed to purchase the necessary furniture. The Resident Superior must interfere, or induce the Governor-General to interfere, for it is not permissible that, when the trade of Tonquin is passing through a crisis, the orders of the Administration should be sent to Haiphong without passing through the hands of our French merchants. Here in Tonquin we have manufacturers of furniture, who can supply all that is required. Let them be applied to.

For other mail news see Supplement.

NOV. ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY.

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensive and practical service the work is divided into two parts—the one worded with the Chinese have of late years been compiled to correspond with the numerous subjects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and the Commercial language of the Chinese are carefully explained on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The following are the scope of the work the following facts are submitted for consideration—Chinaman's Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Madurian's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammar and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to draw upon, and this work contains a variety of different words which have a general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate with a Chinaman in his native tongue, and vice versa.

In the following tables during their stay in Hongkong, China, will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves, it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted.

To parties resident in England and interested in China, it cannot but be invaluable occasion-

ally. It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A large REDUCTION IN PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

LONDON.

TRENT & CO., LTD., PATERNOSTER ROW,

HONGKONG.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

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Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong. *Hannover*—*Castoria* & Co., *Kosciusko*, Amer. Wharves—*Captain*, *Emerson*, *Gen. str.*, *Bremen*, *Mohamed & Co.*, *JOHANN*, *Gen. str.*, *Bing*—*Wieser & Co.*, *SIA WITCH*, Amer. ship, *Tibbles*—*Captain*, *VIGILANT*, Amer. ship, *Gyld*—*Russell & Co.*, *WANDERLUST*, Amer. ship, *Melchior*, Captain, *W.M. H. CONNELL*, Amer. ship, *Butman*—*Master*.

NOTICE OF FIRM.

NOTICE.

M. HERCULES JOHN SCOTT has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

COHEN & GEORGE.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889.

[1203]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

“AJAX.”

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at Godown of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be delivered to the Agent. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 3rd October, will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 7th October.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1889.

[1203]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

“SAFEDON.”

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godown of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th inst.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1889.

[1203]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. NECKAR, FROM BREMEN, AND PORTS OF CALL.

The above named steamer having arrived.

Consignees of Opium with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Venetian Glass, are hereby informed that all Goods are to be landed at the Godown of the Undersigned, and stored at their risk in the Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods undelivered after the 3rd inst., will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 7th inst.

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

“AUSTRIA.”

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Hongkong, 25th September, 1889.

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1889.

DEATH OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF HONGKONG.

By the sudden and untimely decease, on the 29th September, of the Hon. FREDERICK STEWART, Hongkong has lost a most painstaking and conscientious official, a high-minded man, and a ripe scholar. The deceased was educated at the Grammar School and King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. with first class honours in intellectual and moral sciences in 1859, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1879. He came to Hongkong in December, 1861, to fill the post of Inspector of Schools and Head Master of the Government Central School. To the work of promoting education in this colony Dr. Stewart at once directed his best energies, and speedily gained the affection of the scholars, numbers of whom to this day can trace their success in life to the kindly interest he took in and the encouragement he gave to them in pursuing their studies. Dr. Stewart also held the post of Coroner for some three years. In May, 1879, he was made Acting Colonial Secretary, which he held till September, and acted again in the same capacity from May, 1880, to July, 1881, when he resigned owing to differences with the then Governor, Sir JOHN POPENHAGEN. Dr. Stewart then applied for and obtained the post of Police Magistrate and Coroner, which he held until 1883. He, however, returned to the Secretariat in March of the following year, and remained there until the arrival of Sir GEORGE BOYCE in 1883. Dr. Stewart was then made Registrar-General, but twice subsequently as Colonial Secretary, and on the retirement of Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL in 1887 he was offered and accepted the substantive post, which he has filled ever since with great diligence and ability. On two occasions Dr. Stewart was called upon to administer the Government, during brief absences of Sir WILLIAM DEE VRIES, an honour neither coveted nor appreciated by the doctor, who was of a singularly modest and retiring disposition. Indeed, he may be said to have passed a most secluded life, seldom or never going into society, and being a great student he passed most of his time in his library. It is to be feared that this extremely sedentary life did not contribute to improve his constitution, and may perhaps have helped to undermine it. Although the deceased was so little known in society he had a considerable number of warm personal friends, and no better proof of the excellence of his disposition and the charm of his manner can be given than to mention that those who knew him best loved him most. He was indeed a thoroughly amiable and good man, and enjoyed the sincere respect of all those with whom he was brought into contact. Several of his contemporaries in the service, Sir JAMES RUSSELL, Hon. W. M. DEANE, and Hon. A. LISTER, now absent from the colony, will be shocked and grieved to find on their return that their old colleague is no more. Dr. Stewart was unmarried, and his ties in the Colony were therefore chiefly those of old association and love of his work. He was, as we have said, a fine scholar, and among his other attainments had an excellent knowledge of Chinese, acquired during his tenure of the post of head of the Education Department. His residence in the Colony of twenty-eight years, his thorough knowledge of its history, its development, its requirements, and of the Chinese character, rendered him a safe and experienced referee for the Governor of the Colony. Probably, as in most cases of the kind, his value will be most truly appreciated now he is lost to the Colony.

THE NEXT COLONIAL SECRETARY.

A question that arises at the present moment a good deal of natural interest is, Who will step into the place left vacant by the lamented death of the Hon. FREDERICK STEWART? The post of Colonial Secretary is an important office which has usually been filled by the transfer to it from another colony of some experienced official. The appointment of the late Dr. Stewart to this post was somewhat exceptional, but he had, by acting in that capacity for at least four years at different times, established such a strong claim, and had so excellently served the public, that the Downing Street authorities could not ignore it, supposing they had desired to confer the appointment on an outsider. The circumstances are now somewhat different. Of the possible candidates for this prize in the ranks of the existing officials none have acted as Colonial Secretary very recently, and none of them at any time except for very brief periods. They will, therefore, if the appointment be made from among the local officials, have to be taken on their merits. There are several who, by length of service and experience of the Colony, strong claims to the post. Of these the Hon. ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General, the Hon. W. M. DEANE, Superintendent of Police, and the Hon. H. E. WOODHOUSE, Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, are the most conspicuous by reason of length of service, and they will probably all be candidates for the appointment. Mr. LISTER is expected to arrive here shortly, being now on his way out, and Mr. DEANE will be leaving England in a few days. Mr. AXONSON, Registrar of the Supreme Court, who is also about to return, may possibly also apply for the post, though he may not be regarded as one of the running, his experience having been confined to the Law Courts. It is probable that Mr. LISTER stands the best chance of all these officials, that is, of course, supposing that he applied for it. Although not senior to Mr. DEANE in the service, he is greatly his senior in the Executive and Legislative Councils and is more in the groove for promotion. This is of course more Mr. DEANE's misfortune than his fault. He was appointed to the post of Captain-Superintendent of Police in 1868, a very good post for a young man, as he was then, and when he has been allowed to remain, having formed into an excellent policeman, though not, we believe, particularly eminence of the duties. Near the close of Sir JOHN POPENHAGEN's term of office he twice for a brief period acted as Colonial Secretary, but save when on one occasion in 1881 he was for a few months Acting Colonial Treasurer this has been Mr. DEANE's only experience since he was appointed to the Police. Mr. LISTER, on the other hand, has at one time or another filled posts in nearly all the public departments, and is familiar with their working. But a great deal depends upon whether the Colonial Office have an urgent unsatisfied claim for promotion from another Colonial clamouring for a long deferred appointment. In any case, however, the post is not likely to long remain vacant, since the importance of being filled is well recognized in Downing Street.

THE POLLUTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The most important subject dealt with at Wednesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was that of the Pukulam water supply, and the measures to be taken to prevent the pollution by the washing of earth into the reservoir. The decision arrived at cannot be considered quite satisfactory. The matter is not to be altogether ignored, but it is to be dealt with in a half-hearted manner that leaves to say the least, a possibility of a repetition of the experience of last year, when the population was supplied with diluted mud instead of water. Earth may be, as Mr. HUMPHREYS says, to a certain extent a purifier, but if so, most people would prefer their water without the purifier. The Surveyor-General is evidently alive to the importance of the subject, and in this we have some measure of security that an effort will be made to prevent any further pollution of the Pukulam supply on a large scale, but the Sanitary Board, as a body, did not seem to appreciate the necessity of action so fully as might have been expected. We quite agree with Mr. HUMPHREYS that the Board ought not to harass people more than is absolutely necessary; but we cannot endorse his implied assertion that the depositing of loose earth in the Pukulam catchment area is a right which has been enjoyed from time immemorial. It is quite a recent innovation and ought to be put a stop to forthwith. Mr. HUMPHREYS suggested two other causes for the defilement of the Pukulam reservoir besides the settling of earth by private persons. One of these was that the torrents of rain we had early in the season cut up the Crown lands in all directions. Some small measure of the pollution may have been due to this cause, but we think we are correct in saying the landslip in the Pukulam Valley were comparatively trifling. In any case, the existence of any unavoidable cause of pollution is no justification for inaction with regard to avoidable causes. If loose earth cannot altogether be excluded from the reservoir, by all means let the quantity be reduced as much as possible. The other cause mentioned by Mr. HUMPHREYS is the tree planting. But so far as we are aware, no planting has been carried out in that part of the colony and the effects of the disturbance of the earth by the digging of the tree pits had expended themselves long ago. It may or may not be desirable that trees should exist in the valley, but they certainly do not contribute to the washing of loose earth into the reservoir. The real cause of the pollution of the water supply in the early part of the present year was the washing down of the heaps of earth which had been excavated in connection with building operations and deposited in such situations that when the heavy rains came they were swept down into the reservoir. It is an imperative duty of the Government and the Sanitary Board to see that the pollution is not justified for inaction is no justification for inaction.

Mr. R. K. LEIGH, C.E., has completed the report he was requested to make by the Peak residents on the drainage and water supply of the Hill district. With reference to the drainage Mr. LEIGH of course supports the separate system as the most suitable, but has various suggestions to make on matters of detail. He considers, however, that drains ought not to be laid at all until there was a proper water supply, an opinion from which few will dissent. As to the water supply, he dismisses the idea of pumping from the Tytan service tank or the Pukulam reservoir on account of the cost of pumping to such a height. He therefore suggests the building of a new reservoir and the Austin Arms site the most suitable of the several available for its purpose. Here he would build a concrete dam, 40 feet high in the centre, impounding 13,000,000 gallons, and the water raised 200 feet, delivered into a service tank, and distributed in small cast iron pipes. We have not Mr. LEIGH's complete report before us, and he does not know if the scheme would be feasible in the first place, and the place where it was proposed to set it up, namely, Green Island, was an ineligible site for the purpose. We are told if the site were not prohibitive, still there would be difficulties of annoyance. I myself am greatly in favour of carrying the refuse right out to sea, where we should never see it or be troubled with it any more, but if that cannot be done then I am in favour of the scheme which we suggest as a substitute for the Mongkok scheme—that the sewage should be taken as far away from the reservoir as possible. It is in many ways as difficult to defend it as the Mongkok scheme, but it has various advantages of its own. I myself am greatly in favour of carrying the refuse right out to sea, where we should never see it or be troubled with it any more, but if that cannot be done then I am in favour of the scheme which we suggest as a substitute for the Mongkok scheme—that the sewage should be taken as far away from the reservoir as possible. It is in many ways as difficult to defend it as the Mongkok scheme, but it has various advantages of its own.

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Mr. MITCHELL INNES—I understand you to say that one of your objections to the Mongkok scheme was the danger to public health?

Mr. HUMPHREYS—That is one reason, that the scheme is not a suitable place for a

factory, and that if the refuse originated in deposited in that place it would be the right thing, but I think if it is going into fully as the member of the Committee who chose to set the trouble he will find the destructor would be destroyed if you have a large refuse which is to be removed and carried away, you cannot leave it lying about. It has to be removed to another place, and that is the difficulty.

Mr. LEIGH—There would then be a considerable charge for the removal of that alone. The destructor first sight seems to be the right thing, but I think if it is going into fully as the member of the Committee who chose to set the trouble he will find the destructor would be destroyed if you have a large refuse which is to be removed and carried away, you cannot leave it lying about. It has to be removed to another place, and that is the difficulty.

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IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE, ACTING JUDGE.U WAI TONG v. SCHAFFER & CO. \$68.76;
SCHAFFER & CO. v. U WAI TONG, \$66.39.

Mr. Hastings appeared for the plaintiff in the first case and defendant in the second, and Mr. Wilkinson for the defendant in the first case, and the plaintiff in the second.

These were cross-motions relating to certain transactions in bamboo between Chinese merchants and the firm of Messrs. Schools and Co.

The latter had made arrangements with the Chinese to supply quantities of the Ching-ii bamboo for shipment to Australia. Afterward, it was discovered that he did not understand bamboo well, one of the Chinese was to be responsible for the quality. After a number of shipments had been made, advice was received from Europe that the bamboo were not of the description represented and had been refused by the consignees. The cost of the loss was about \$6,000, and Mr. Alexander told the Court that the plaintiff would have to bear the share of it. This was agreed to, and another lot of bamboo on hand, worth \$3,000, which they had both of the description represented, and it was arranged that the firm should take those in consideration of the loss sustained on the former shipments, at a price of \$1,100 only, 60% of which was paid in cash by Mr. Schools, the remainder to be paid in two installments, the first being \$600, and the second \$500.

As to the quality of the bamboo, he said that as he did not understand bamboo well, he could not be responsible for the quality.

The altitude of a reservoir at the Austin Arms site is not sufficient to enable the water to be distributed, therefore causing extra expenses for machinery and pumping.

It will take, however, before the water becomes available, which means that we cannot have a water supply from it in the winter, 1890-1891.

(9) The drainage, depending on the water supply, cannot be improved meanwhile.

(10) I think the sufficient water supply could be obtained by building a reservoir in the swamp below Mountain Lodge, which will require 15 times as large as can be built on the ground.

Taking Mr. Leigh's figures as a basis, I find that the service tank he proposes is 100 feet by 50 feet and 16 feet deep or 90,000 c.c. containing 500,000 gallons of water, will be able to supply the population which Mr. Leigh estimates for 1890 for 28 days. Therefore if a reservoir of this size could be built on the ground, the water would contain one year's supply of water.

This is all the information I have, but the man who supplied the goods said that the bad lots had been supplied by other men but that the lot supplied by the one who supplied this lot had been good and that this lot were good. He could not give me any positive information to go by. I believe that the excavations and a dam, a reservoir 300 feet by 150 and 25 feet deep, equal to 1,200,000 c.c. and containing 750,000 gallons of water, could be built.

Mr. Leigh gives the following figures of the present and future population to which I add for comparison the water supply required, based on "a basis" Mr. Leigh's figures of 20 gallons per European and 16 gallons per Chinese per day.

European Chinese. Gallons per day. Gallons per annum. Required.

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day.

Mr. Leigh says the above quantities of water will not be used in actual working; therefore, as the population living on the Peak for 6 months is about one-half of the number Mr. Leigh gives us, we can safely reduce the quantity required by 50%.

The drainage, depending on the water supply, cannot be improved meanwhile.

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At this stage his Worship adjourned the inquiry 15 times larger could be built on the ground.

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